SPAIN.

Election of a Ministry by the Parliament and the Governmental Crisis Ended.

The Ministry of War Changed After Readjustment of the Portfolios-Senor Figueras' Pledge of Uniformity in the National Policy-Political Party Caucus-Madrid Under Military Guard Against Outbreak.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Mabrin, Feb. 25, 1873. The Spanish Ministerial crisis has terminated by the election to-day of the following government by the National Assembly:—

Figueras, for President of the Council, received

Castelar, Minister of State, 287 votes. N. Salmeron, Minister of Justice, 220 votes. Pi y Margall, Minister of the Interior, 226 votes. ta, Minister of War, 149 votes. Oreiro, Minister of Marine, 176 votes. Petuan, Minister of Finance, 160 votes. Chao, Minister of Public Works, 172 votes. Serna, Minister of the Colonies, 173 votes.

GENERAL CORDOBA'S POLICY AND ACTION. General Cordoba, Minister of War, persisted in his determination to resign his position in the former Cabinet, and may have thus, to some extent, precipitated the crisis and created the necessity for a reconstruction of the Ministry.

THE PROGRAMME OF NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION After the newly elected Ministers had taken their seats in the legislative hall Senor Figueras addressed the Assembly. He declared that there would be no change whatever in the programme of policy of the government.

It is now probable that the Assembly will not be POLITICAL PARTY CAUCUS FOR GOVERNMENTAL PRES-

The radical and republican Deputies in the National Assembly, at private meetings held last night, resolved to appoint committees, consisting of twenty persons each, who were commissioned settlement of the Ministerial crisis. ELECTION PROSPECTS.

The preliminary elections for a new Assembly will probably be held on the 3d of March, but the Assembly will not meet until the 20th of April. MILITARY AND CIVIL APPOINTMENTS AND CHANGES

The Official Gazette announces the appointment of General Pavia, who is recalled from the North, as Captain General of Madrid, and Señor Estèvinez as Civil Governor of the city. General Contreras has been appointed to the chief command in Catalonia, and General Lagenero, Military Governor of Bar-

General Novillas will replace Pavia as Commander-in-Chief of the army in the northern provinces. A DUCHESS ON A FOREIGN TOUR.

The Duchess de la Torre, wife of Marshal Serrano, has gone abroad.

Madrid Alarmed and Precaution Against an Outbrenk. MADRID. Feb. 25, 1873.

The federalists in this city are excited and threaten an outbreak. Precautions have been taken to prevent conflicts in the streets. All public buildings and many private houses in

the discontented quarters of the city are occupied by the troops. General Burgos is in command of the militia, and also has at his disposal the entire force of the guardians of the peace.

The army is firm in its support of the govern-The measures to ensure order have proved effec-

tive, and the city to-night presents its usual aspect of tranquillity.

Gloom in the Capital, with Carlism in the Field. PARIS, Feb. 25, 1873.

The advices from Spain received by leading bankers here represent the prospect as gloomy, and say families are leaving the capital and princi-

A special despatch to La Liberté, from St. Jean de Luz, dated to-day, says there is a panic in Bilboa. Pampiona is daily expected to fall into the power of the Carlists, and troops are hastening to reinforce the garrison.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Carlos' Army Said To Be Marchin On Madrid-Foreign Naval Movements Off the Spanish Coast-The Republic Not Fully Recognized in Europe.

LONDON, Feb. 26-6 A. M. It is rumored that General Seballo, the Carlist leader, is marching on Madrid with four battalions. Foreign men-of-war are cruising off the Spanish coasts to protect the subjects of their respective

Italy, Austria and the majority of the European Powers maintain semi-official relations with Spain, pending the formation of a regular government. Russia is not disposed to recognize in any manner the present government.

AMADEUS.

Royalists Received on a British War Ship. LISBON, Feb. 25, 1873.

The King of Portugal and ex-King Amadeus yesterday visited the iron-clad Minotaur, the flagshis of the British squadron, and lunched with Admiral Hornby.

ENGLAND.

Bate for Money on 'Change, with Bullion in Flow from the Bank.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 25, 1873. The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on government securities is lower than the Bank of England rate by one and one-half per cent. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £216,000.

ROUMANIA.

State Representation in Italy and America.

TELECRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BUCHAREST, Feb. 25, 1873 The Chambers, under a demand from the government for immediate action, have passed a bill au-thorizing the establishment of political agencies at Rome and Washington.

CENTRAL ASIA.

A Volunteer Native Diplomatist Placed on Short Allowance.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALS. CALCUTTA, Feb. 25, 1873.

Abdul Rahman, who attempted to go to St. Petersburg on a self-appointed mission, has been brought back to Tashkend. His allowance has been reduced, and his partisans have abandoned

THE POMEROY INVESTIGATION.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 25, 1873. The Pomeroy investigation is substantially closed, but no report will be made until the return of those members of the committee who are now in Washington.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OPPICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OPPICER,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 26—1 A. M.

For Wednesday in New England light wind, rising temperature and partly cloudy weather; for the Middle and South Atlantic States easterly s, rising temperature and increasing cloud! ness: the barometer will continue to fall the out the Mississipt Valley, with southeast winds, cloudy weather and possibly light rain in the Guif States; northeast winds and cloudy weather from the Ohio Valley to the Upper Lakes, with threatening weather and rain or snow to the westward.

The Weather in This City Yesterday. the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last

Comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, Herald Building:—

1872, 1873, 1873, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1

COMMISSION OF EMIGRATION.

Startling Abuses on Ward's Island Reported Upon and Recommendations Made—Erie's Agent—The Case of Hon. Nicholas Muller.

The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday, President O'Gorman in the chair, and Messrs. Kaufman, Forest, Hart, Lynch, Wallach, Wellman, Nicholson, Powell (Mayor of Brooklyn) and Frear.

A communication from a Mr. MacDonald, of the Bowery, who has recently written much, he claims,

on emigrant abuses, was read. Mr. Kauffman moved that it be considered at the first meeting before the 4th of July, which he subsequently withdrew, and the communication was

placed on file. Marshal Hart, of the Mayor's office, resigned as Manifest Clerk of the Commissioners at the City Hall, and Mr. F. W. Salmonson was appointed.

The Ward's Island Committee, appointed to investigate abuses alleged to exist there, made a report, recommending that the Warden. Deputy Warden and matrons pay for all supplies consumed

by them other than milk produced and vegetables grown on the island. A synopsis of the evidence taken by them shows a disorganized state of affairs on the island; that in many instances no accounts are kept, no requisitions are made out, as required by the rules; that the tea and beet tea are bad; that the bread is sometimes unfit to be eaten; that poultry for the sick reaches the tables of the instead of those for whom it is tended, and, in brief, that under Warden Wells things have been "drifting to the bad." Wells things have been "drifting to the bad."

The Warden sent a general denial, but a resolution offered by Mr. Lynch, carrying out the suggestions of the committee, was unantimously adopted. The other business—the consideration of the charges made against Nicholas Mulier, recently appointed agent of the Eric Railroad, was then taken up, when Commissioner Wallach made serious charges against Mr. Nicholas Muller in a speech of some length. Mr. Wallach alleged that he objected to the admission of Mr. Mulier to Castle Garden, for the reason that he (Wallach) had received different letters reflecting upon the character of that gentleman; that, with these letters before him, he did not think the man fit to occupy such a position.

the man fit to occupy such a po When he (Wallach) knew that he had been in when he (Wallach) knew that he had been indicted in 1860 for misdemeanor, and, after a fair trial, convicted and sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the County Jail, he cannot approve of his admission to the Garden. It was shown by letters that the occasion of his conviction was a misdemeanor; that he sold a ticket without proper license. We all know that not out of one thousand who arrive here know that a man should have a license to sell tickets. Yet Muller, the letters show, took an emigrant to an office, and induced him to pay \$45 for a ticket worth only \$35. As there was no law to cover the case Muller was convicted of a misdemeanor only. At the same time a case was known where he made a serious mistake in change. In 1869 another case occurred where a poor man—a native of Ireland—arrived here with his wife and four children. He was innocent of the traps set for the emigrant, and arrived here with the intention of going to Chicago. One of his children took sick at Queenstown and was left in the hossipital. On his arrival here he repaired to the house of Dennis McGrath, who warned him against the snares of Castle Garden, and advised him to remain in the place with

town and was left in the hospital. On his arrival here he repaired to the house of Dennis McGrath, who warned him against the snares of Castle Garden, and advised him to remain in the place with his family until the passengers were ready to leave for the West, Mr. Wallach described the movements of an emigrant runner, who took this victim outside of the Garden, where McGrath saw him in the company of the runner, and succeeded in getting him (the emigrant) to accompany him to his house. He then told McGrath that the runner had taken him to Nicholas Muller's office, where Muller told him he would have to take a first class ticket for the child who was to follow, and after paying this Muller had demanded a further deposit of \$10 for incidental expenses of the child on the way to Caicago. McGrath (Mr. Wallach said) explained the swindle to the enigrant and took him to Superindendent Casserly to have his

on the way to Caicago. McGrath (Mr. Wallach said) explained the swindle to the emigrant and took him to Superindendent Casserly to have his complaint taken. This was done, when Casserly sent for Muller, who admitted that he had charged full fare for a child eleven years old, and returned the difference and the \$10 advanced. Here Mr. Wallach remarked that he believed if a man was guilty of deceiving emigrants that man was not it to take charge of the interests of emigrants. Mr. Wallach further said that only a year and a half ago a man named Ryan, doing business in Liberty street, played what is known as the "belt game" upon three young Irishmen. He was arrested for robbery. This man Ryan was a boor companion of Muller. When the case was to come off before the Justice, and after attempts had been made to get the witnesses out of the way, fuller called out the officer and offered this man \$100 if he would allow the witnesses (?)—(the reporter did not catch the concluding word, but some of the Commissioners understood Mr. Wallach to say prisoner)—to escape. The officer referred to, Mr. Wallach said, is Thomas Keneally, formerly attached to the Castle Garden, who will make amidavit to the fact when called upon. Muller had, he said, all his life long, lived upon the emigrants, and there was not a trick or device by which emigrants had been defrauded that was not known to Muller. Besides, he had a great influence in the ward politically, and Mr. Wallach declared, by delaying the departure of emigrants, for the accommodation of whom boarding houses paid twenty-five cents per head, he could make from \$100 to \$1.25 per day, without being detected. Mr. Wallach made other charges

of emigrants, for the accommodation of whom boarding houses paid twenty-five cents per head, he could make from \$100 to \$125 per day, without being detected. Mr. Wallach made other charges against relatives of Mr. Muller, and finally the Commissioners adopted a resolution instructing the Castle Garden Committee to hear both sides of the question, and allow Mr. Muller to appear personally or by counsel and answer.

The committee will meet at Castle Garden at three o'clock to-day, when the evidence will be taken under oath.

A PATTERSONIAN PROTEST.

South Carolina Apparently Not Anxious To Be Represented by "Honest John" in the United States Senate. COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 25, 1873.

By the mail which leaves here to-day there will go a memorial to the United States Senate protesting against "Honest" John Patterson being allowed to take his seat in that body. The me morial has been extensively signed by both mem bers of the Legislature and citizens, and it states bers of the Legislature and citizens, and it states that charges against Patterson and Worthington, his agent, of oribery and attempting to bribe members of the Legislature are now pending, and are matters of record in the Court of Sessions for Richland county. It cites the cases of Lee, Miller and Duncan, among many other cases of members of the Legislature who have testified as to these transactions, and prays that a full investigation be made of the truth or faisity of the charges before the seat be awarded to Patterson. The paper concludes with a disavowal of any personal feeling or interest on the part of the signers against the said Patterson.

Storms and Tempest in the Land of the Saints-More Temperate Measures Advocated by the Mormon Press. SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 25, 1873.

The severest snow storm known here in ten years occurred last night. The snow in the streets to-day is eighteen inches deep on the level. Great anxiety is felt concerning the condition of the mining towns and camps in the Wasatch district.

mining towns and camps in the Wasatch district. All the local railway trains are late, but there is no blockade. The Union Pacific Railroad trains are on time to Green River, and thence to Ogden there is but three hours' detention. The Central Pacific trains are on time.

The Tribune to-day advocates the appointment of a commission to investigate Utah affairs in preference to what it calls hasty and ill-considered legislation, and again cails upon the President for the adoption of a home rule policy in the appointment to office of conservative residents of the Territory who are friendly to the mass of the Mormon people. The public impression is strong that there will be no legislation by Congress this session regarding Utah. The tone of the press on both sides is temperate.

THE QUEBEC RIOT.

Interesting Details of the Political Emeute Among the Kanucks.

CIVILIZATION DISGRACED.

A Surging Mob of Cut-Throats at the Nomination Hustings.

Pelletier and Huot, the Rival Candidates, Present.

THE BOOTH PULLED DOWN.

Candidates, Reporters and Political Wirepullers Badly Mixed.

Scenes of the Centre Election Revived-Riot, Confusion and Bloodshed.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Rufflans Maddened by Whiskey Attempt to Kill the Contestants.

Government Troops Ordered to Hold the Polling Places on Election Day.

QUEBRC, Feb. 25, 1873. The nomination of candidates for the representation of Quebec East in the House of Assembly of the Province of Quebec took place in front of Jacques Cartler's Market Hall at twelve o'clock yesterday, followed by a riot and ruffanly pro-ceedings that would disgrace the most barbarous results are deplorable and the action of the party wirepullers censurable in the highest degree, the fact that a government Minister was interested in the election of one of the members is significant. especially when associated with an alleged statement from him that his nominee must be elected.

THE VACANCY AND CANDIDATES. resignation of Mr. Rheaume, after he had been appointed to a comfortable position by the government. Two gentlemen, named respectively Phileas Huot and P. Pelletier, were placed in nomination for the seat, on whose behalf a bitter and exciting canvass has been conducted during the past tw weeks-bitter, perhaps, because of the "substansuccessful contestant. Mr. Huot is a notary, and also Postmaster of St. Rochs. Mr. Pelletier is a lawyer, and now represents the county of Hamon raska in the House of Commons. Huot is the nommee of the conservative party, who throws him self into the contest as a supporter of the govern-ment. Pelletier, on the other hand, declares himself free from the trammels of party; that he binds himself to support neither party: but to speak truthfully he has been brought forward and coached through by the Partie Nationale

POLITICAL INCENDIARIES AT WORK. The louder the mouthing and the more frequent the declarations of principle on the part of the candidates, the more intense became the excitement in the Division. Meetings and caucuses have been frequent almost every night, and all the oratorical plugs in the city having any political influence have been called into service. Even the sacredness of the Sabbath was not observed, for after mass last Sunday the people were gathered together by party whips and anything but moral addresses made to them by the distinguished speakers, who of course, argued pro and con., but everything gave evidence of a flerce combat and coming trouble. Else why this Sunday haranguing and stump "highfalutin" immorality?

THE PIRST BATTLES.
As early as nine o'clock yesterday morning the crowds began to assemble in the square in front of the Cartier Hall. Hostilities commenced imme-diately, two adults opening the fight by battering each other in a most unscientific manner about the face and head. Lawlessness only requires to be started, but he would be a wise man who could control it or foretell the results under such circumstances. This gentle amusement was therefore appreciated by the bystanders, and a variety of smal pugilistic contests occupied their attention and kept them quiet until about eleven o'clock. Then a few minor skirmishes took place among the full grown plug uglies, who hammered each other with the best humor possible, believing, of course, it was all in the interest of civilization

WHISKEY FIRES THE POT POLITICIANS. For awaile after the cessation of these preliminaries it seemed as though the crowd would reform and incline towards good behavior and sober earpestness. But in a short time mob pleasantries were again in vogue, from gibing and hustling the surging throng became more hostile, jokes were treated as being monotonous, words were answered by blows, ending in some instances in desperate quarrels, which finally led to an adjustment outside of the ring. Altogether it was a bad tempered mob. These little uncivilized propensities may be accounted for by the fact that whiskey was cheap; indeed, it was noticeable that many of the more prominent politicians were incapacitated

This part of the city of Quebec can lay claim to a crowd of the vilest roughs in the country, who are sandwiched in between the more respectable citiens. The population may be thus summarized:-Ship carpenters and bush-rangers, tanners and river thieves. There is an industrious French colony, but among these also are to be found some of the most worthless vagabonds that ever dis graced a city. All these rowdles were out in force, among them with great audacity, having what ther termed a little exercise before the real fun of the day commenced, by way of keeping their hands in. They rushed about hither and tuither, carrying trundles and axe handles, inciting the assembled roughs and affecting the greatest possible enjoy-ment from the rapidly increasing demoralization

SHREWD SHOPEREPERS SMELL DANGER. From eleven o'clock the noise became louder and the fighting brisker. Up to this time no weapons were used, though pistols were furtively dis-played-weapons which had done service in the Quebec Centre election. About this time the shopkeepers in the neighborhood deemed it advisable to put up their shutters and close their doers, for the great rum-besoaked were becoming unpleas-antly demonstrative. Excitement increased till nearly noon, when threatening demonstrations were made upon a shanty known as the "Hustings Booth." This temporary structure was crammed, and the trouble around it became alarming. PULLING THE HUSTINGS DOWN.

A few pistols were fired in the air, and the playful in the crowd amused themselves by throwing lumps of hard snow at the patient politicians and observant members of the press. Presently the hustings fell, and great was the consternation of the candidates, their supporters and the reporters, who became a mixed mass after the most approved democratic fashion before the ruse of the roughs had been discovered. BUSINESS OPENED.

At noon Sheriff Alleyn, as returning officer, read the royal writ. Mr. Huot, notary, and the Post-

naster of St. Roch's were proposed as candidates by Messrs. J. E. Gingra, J. B. Renaud and others. M. P. Pelletier, M. P., advocate, was then proposed by Hon. J. Thibadeau Valin and others. Mr. Pelletier then demanded a poll. The Sheriff appointed next Monday and Tuesday as polling days. This was the amount of formal proceedings. Of course it was useless under the circumstances for either of the candidates to attempt to speak. There was too much

RIOT AND CONPUSION.

Mr. Peiletier's supporters retired by St. Joseph and Valiler streets, and accompanied him to his residence on St. Louis street. Mr. Huot addressed his friends from a window of a house in Crown street; but previous to this the combative instincts of the crowd had been brought into play. The feature which disgraced Quebec Centre election were re-enacted. The pistol was freely used. "Hurrah pour Huot!" shouted one party.

"Hurrah pour Pelletler-à bas Huot!" shouted

Then there were blows

THE PIRST MAN KILLED. Then were heard pistol shots in quick succession followed by loud screams, and for a few moments after this there was a temporary juli. A man fell, bleeding, to the ground. It was a man named Jo seph Minville, a supporter of Mr. Huot. He was thot in the ab lomen, and the bullet lodged in his backbone. He was picked up and taken to the hospital, where he died last night, at about seven o'clock, never having recovered consciousness.

THE SECOND MAN SHOT. Another man fell, shot in the head. His name was Cote. At the latest report he was still alive, but sinking. He was conveyed to his residence and medical attendance procured.

THE CANDIDATES NARROWLY ESCAPE. Some miscreant fired at Mr. Pelletier, the ball assing through his cap, and within half an inch of his head, and carrying the cap away. He was also in danger. A gigantic rough approaching him with a club, a couple of his supporters speedily discomfited his would-be assailant, and cleared him in a disorganized condition.

Quite a number were wounded with knives and clubs, but not to any great extent. THE POLICE IN AT THE DEATH.

The provincial police appeared on the ground about a quarter before twelve in full force, and managed, after the reading of the Riot ant, to keep the crowd moving. The mischief had been done, however, and then, after they set to their work of clearing the streets, many individual unpleasantries occurred. The police marched continually through the square and the streets surrounding from noon on, but the greatest excitement reigned in St. Roch's throughout the

It is asserted that the man who shot Minnville is known, and it is to be hoped that he will be brought to justice

MORE TROUBLE EXPECTED NEXT WEEK. much more serious nature on the first polling day, as both parties are determined to put forth their strongest endeavors to return their candidates. In the meantime an active canvass will be carried The following is a list of the killed and wounded

as far as can be ascertained up to this moment. KILLED.

Minnville, of Quebec. Cote, of Quebec.

WOUNDED. Deschue, bad pistol wound in the side.

Moreau, stabbed in the shoulder. Sesseville, arm badly fractured by a pistol shot.

Cantin, dangerous cut from a knife.

There are several others, with wounds of a light nature, whose names I have been unable to learn.

HUOT'S HOUSE INVADED. The excitement raged all day and all night. At night a lot of Huot's fighting men, who had not been paid for work done, went to his house in St. Rochs and demanded money. He did not pay them, and they proceeded to wreck the ho smash the furniture and assault Huot, who came down with a couple of revolvers and cleared them into the street, when the police appeared and the rioters fled. Huot has some of the greatest rascals acting as "caballeurs" for him. He is the nominee of Langevin, Minister of Public Works, who insists his election must be carried at whatever cost of money, or otherwise, for the government, which is losing ground. It is stated that the Dominion artillery will hold the polling places with guns to preserve the peace on

DEPARTIT WEATHER IN THE BOWINGS. Communication with the West has been entirely cut off by the tremendous snow drifts on the railroad tracks. The whole available labor force of the Grand Trunk Railway is now out on a shovel-

A train which left Riviere Da Loup on Saturday has not since been heard of. The storm, which has raged with great jury for four days, ceased to-day. It was the severest experienced in Canada for ten years, and !! !s feared that many lives have been

lost in the country parishes. THE NEW DOMINION.

Changes in the Cabinet.

OTTAWA, Feb. 25, 1873. Sir Francis Hincks, Minister of Pinance, has resigned, and the Hon. Mr. Tilly has been sworn in as his successor. Dr. Tupper succeeds Mr. Tilly as Minister of Customs.

Banquet to Sir Hugh Allan. MONTREAL, Feb. 25, 1873. The public dinner to Sir Hugh Allan, on the occathe Canadian Pacific and Northern Colonization railways, took place last evening, and was a most raliways, took place last evening, and was a most magnificent affair. About two hundred and fifty gentiemen were present, including "most of our leading citizens. The chair was occupied by Mayor Coursel. Sir Francis Hincks replied to the toast of "The Government," and in the course of his remarks eulogized Sir Hugh Alian for his enterprise. Sir Hugh Alian, in replying to the toast of his health, referred to the magnitude of the undertaking on which they were about to embark, and in a comprehensive speech, describing the nature of the work and the policy of the company, pointed out the benefits that would arise to canada and the world on the competion of the pany, pointed out the beneats that which world on the completion of the Canada and the world open up a country equal to railway, which would open up a country equal to

WRECKED ON THE SOUND.

The Schooler Surf Goes to Pieces and Grands Drown.

GREE PORT, L. I., Feb. 25, 1873.

The schooler Surf, of Trenton, N. J., captain's

ame supposed to be Abbott, came ashore on the north side of Pium Island, on the night of the 21st, and went to pieces, all on board being drowned. Four bodies were recovered next morning. Coroner Skinner will hold an inquest to-morrow.

THE BERMUDA STEAMSHIP RACE. A Card from the Owners Denying that Any Trial of Speed Was Agreed Upon Between the Niagara and Florida. NEW YORK, Feb. 24, 1873. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

In your issue of the 22d inst. we noticed an article entitled "A Steamship Race Against Time to Bermuda," which has since been extensively copied and enlarged upon, the contestants said copied and enlarged upon, the contestants said to be the sidewheel steamship Niagara and the propeller Florida. In reply we would say that the first intimation or notice that we received of any race, or of any intention to make extra fast time on the voyage was received from your paper. On the contrary, instead of giving the Capiain of the Niagara instructions to make fast time, his orders were not to drive his ship over ten miles per hour, or to arrive at Bermuda before Tuesday noon. The Niagara is a very fast ship, capable of steaming fourteen to fifteen miles per hour, but as the Bermuda mail contract does not require that the ship accepted shall steam over eight knots per hour, you will at once see that nothing could be gained, even had we the desire to drive the ship to the extent of her power.

even had we the desire to tent of her power.

We regret that any such report should have been circulated, as it is likely to crosse a feeling of anxiety among parties having friends on board, and to have a tendency to prevent others from taking the trip.
We would state on the part of the owners of the

We would state on the part of the owners of the Niagara that no race or test of speed of any kind has been entered into, and Mr. W. P. Clyde, owner of the Fiorida, having informed us to the same effect, we have yet to learn that there has been any wager made by any party upon any result to be determined by the voyage entered upon.

By giving place to the foregoing in your columns you will do much to correct the erroneous impressions given. Very truly, &c.,

LUNT BROS., Agents Steamship Niagara.

COMUS AND MOMUS.

Grand Success of the Carnival Phunny Phellows.

Brilliant Scenes in New Orleans, Mobile, Memphis and Philadelphia.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 25, 1873.

The carnival celebration to-day was immense. As a motley assemblage in the degree of disorganization it was certainly entitled to a prize But it must be remembered that "Rex" has rather a disorderly rabble to control and cannot be blamed for incidents of extravagance; and "Comus," an older authority than "Rex."
proposed to illustrate the broken links in
the Darwinian theory. His intentions were, no doubt, strictly honorable, but unfortunately he was too unintelligible. Comus, however, presented an enjoyable spectacle independent of Darwinian knowledge. To go into particulars re garding the procession would involve the necessity of giving a first class notice. Folly was harnessed to the shafts of Utility and published the

nessed to the shafts of Utility and published the advantage of labor. This was about the best point. One of the vessels of the fleet stranded in front of the Republican office.

The procession comprised three battalions, one of Expytians, one of Arabs—the King's Own—and another of Mamelukes; the Royal Navy, consisting of the yachts of the Crescent City Yacht Club, mounted on trucks, and a tremendous crowd of miscellaneous maskers, with all kinds of devices and tricks of the guild. It was two hours in passing. The streets were literally jammed with neoperform all parts of the country. The carnival procession was a grand success, and will, no doubt, be repeated on a still larger scale next year.

A Brilliant Procession to Mobile-A Day of General Delight and Carnival Abandon.

MOBILE, Ala., Feb. 25, 1873. Gloomy, threatening weather threw no damper on Mardi Gras to-day. The city was crowded with strangers, the streets were packed, and many grosque masks were seen on all sides. The L. C. Minstrel Band, a burlesque society and another new one, H. K. D., were en route, making much merri. ment. Everybody in Mobile was in the best humo:

ment. Everybody in Mobile was in the best humor to enjoy the whole affair, and every additional train was pouring fresh hundreds into the city. At night not less than sixty thousand persons were on the streets to witness the mystic pageants.

The Order of Myths represented several creatures of Shakspeare's imagination in a magnificent street parade, introducing all the most prominent characters; some were on cars, some on horse-back, but all dressed in gorgeous rethness and perfectly accurately. The lights were very beautiful and effective, and nearly one hundred white men were in parade, with three or four hundred negroes carrying lights and burning bengals.

H. S. S. Younger Society represented Castles in the Air very beautiful and fanciful. Both the clubs marched through the principal streets, Royal, Dauphin, Government and St. Francis, each being packed with thousands, evincing great delight. The Myths returned to the theatre and gave the usual tableaux and ball to one of the most brilliant and beautiful assemblages of home and strange ladies ever seen here. The tableaux and ball were a brilliant scene.

H. S. S. gave tableaux at the Orphans' Bazaar, at which both clubs left handsome donations.

brilliant scene.

H. S. S. gave tableaux at the Orphans' Bazaar, at which both clubs left handsome donations, as they do always, and then gave a handsome ball at Battle House Bazaar, and both were packed to overflowing, and the people in the streets were closely wedged attogether.

Mardi Gras has been a brilliant day, without one row or trouble to mar the pleasure. The night pageants are declared highly satisfactory by all who witnessed them. Neither society ever made so brilliant a parade on any previous Mardi Gras.

High Times in Memphis-The King of Misrule Rules Throughout. MEMPHIS, Feb. 25, 1873.

Notwithstanding the sleet and snow of last night and the unpropitious state of the weather to-day the Carnival has proven a grand success and sur passed the most sanguine expectations of the leading spirits in the movement. Business was en

ing spirits in the movement. Business was entirely suspended, every department obeying the mandates of the King of Misrule to do so. Throughout the morning the streets were filled with maskers personating everything above the ground and many things beneath it.

In the afternoon King Momus, attended by thousands of his trusty subjects, paraded the streets in magnificent costumes, mounted, in various vehicles and on foot. The streets were lined with spectators. To-night His Sublime Highness Auro, Commander of Memphis, had a grand procession, the streets being lighted with calcium and parti-colored lights to show off the pageant, which was an illustration of ornithology, from incubation to full-nedged aristocratic birds, with their beaks dipped in bins labelled "Crédit Mobilier." To-night the Carnival closes with tableaux, masquerades and balls at various halls and the new Memphis Theatre. Throughout the day not a single disturbance occurred to mar the festivities.

Mardt Gras at Galveston.

GALVESTO Texas, Feb. 25, 1878. Mardi Gras was celebrated here to-day on grand scale. The city is full of strangers. The State officials are here as guests of the city. The festivities ceased to-night with a grand ball at the Tremont Opera House,

The Quaker tity Takes a Hand In, Te PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 25, 1873.
The old Maennerchor celebrated Mardi Gras this morning by a grand carnival at the Academy, which, as usual, was attended by an immens crowd. The opening feature was a scene representing the proposed Centennial buildings in Fairmount Park, with imposing tableaux by maskers, in the costumes of all nations.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

Lecture by Mr. Hoppin on Art in Europe The principel (south) room of the Academy of Design was well filled last night by artists, art patrons and pupils to listen to the paper by Mr. W-J. Hoppin, entitled "A Glimpse at Contemporary Art in Europe," which constituted the sixth lecture of the present course. The lecturer read rather rapidly, and neither loudly nor distinctly, from a heard in the distant portions of the room. He skimmed over Great Britain and the Continent in a lively way, showing a diligence of re search and investigation almost marvellous but adding little in the way of but adding little in the way of fresh thought upon the subject. He was moder ately thankful that our art is yet to be created and thought that statues ought not to be erected till at least fifty years after the death of him who was sought to be honored. Of France he said:

"Wulle George Sands was investing life in Britam with the most interesting incidents, and victo Hugo and a score of lesser French novelists were attacking all that was false in the social system of

Hugo and a score of lesser French novelists were attacking all that was false in the social system of their country—French stust. It was a state in the social system of their country—French stust. It not, as they often were, of a grossly licentious flature, Many of the pictures produced by the famous painters—those who were members of the Legion of Honor, and were covered with decorations—represented scenes in the most licentious period of Roman histery. Others—and they were few—attempted to treat Bible subjects, but they were usually illustrative of fragments of the Bibligal history which were peculiarly flavored to suit the French palate." Passing on to Meissonier he claimed that while he had mastered very thoroughly the technicalities of art, he had not so far surpassed the older butch genre painters, and had not succeded so well as might be expected in the battle pieces he had attempted, like "Solferino," and this although he had followed the fortunes of the war for the special purpose of mastering the subject, attached to the staff of the Emperor. The modern genre painters have an advantage over the older ones in that they have given the results of the extensive travel for which our age is distinguished, and nearly every country on the globe has been visited and specially treated by them. In England there is a school of genre painting which has peculiarities alike good and bad. He heard a gentleman remark, at the exhibition of the fold Water-Color Society in London last year, that "landscapes were but bits cut out from the field of nature, and whether they were five or six inches mere or less in size mattered little."

Portrait painting the lecturer regarded as among the noblest walks of art, and he thought that one point of superiority in old portrait painters was the action they gave to the hands, whether in holding a book or supporting the chin.

The lecturer continued at length, and was warmly applauded at the conclusion of his paper.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Wyoming will leave this port on Wednesday for Queenstown and Liverpool. The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office

THE NEW YORK HERALD-Edition for Europe will be ready at half-past nine o'clock in the

Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents

THE MODOCS.

Squaw Matilda and Modoo Sally Return.

The Petticoated Plenipotentiaries Extraordinary Report from the Lava Beds.

A PEACE POWWOW ARRANGED

Captain Jack Not Anxious to Kill Any More Soldiers.

Indian Dave the First of the Enemy in the Commissioners' Campa

VIA YREKA, Cal., Feb. 24, 1873. Both Whittle's squaw Matilda and the Modes squaw Artenie returned this evening from Captain Jack's headquarters in the lava beds. They report that they had a talk with Sconchin's brother, and old buck who figured in the war of 1852. He appeared to be recognized by the other bucks as being in authority, as they all sat round, listened and grunted approval at his remarks. He said he wanted to see the white men and talk; they did not want any more fight.

Captain Jack said he wanted to talk: he was a chier, but appeared jealous of the position taken. by John Sconchin, who has got the control of the majority of the tribe.

The squaw Matilda says they were all in a good humor and appeared anxious for peace.

A messenger will be sent in to-morrow to arrange for a meeting between the Indians and the

Indian Dave Arrives from the Modes Stronghold-Captain Jack Will Have a Big Talk with Fairchild, Steele, Rosborough or Any Other Friends-They Must Have Good Hearts.

FAIRCHILD'S RANCH, Feb. 23, Via YREKA, Cal., Feb. 25, 1873.

Bob Whittle and squaw Matilda returned again at eleven o'clock last night, bringing with them a Modoc Indian called Dave. Whittle states that Captain Jack is still chief, and that he is anxious to talk with Fairchild, Steele or Rosborough or some friends. He does not know the men on the commission, whether they have good hearts or not. The Indian Dave returns this afternoon to Jack's camp with the message that Fairchild, Whittle and two squaws will meet them to-morrow and arrange for a meeting.

Mr. Meachem and the commission appear very anxious to prevent the HERALD correspondent from obtaining any information except through them, as they gave Fairchild and Whittle especial orders to-day preventing his forming one of the party. The HERALD correspondent was also refused admission to their interview with the squaw Matilda after she returned from her first visit to the lava beds.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Meeting of Forty of Captain Jack's Warriors Armed Cap-a-Pie.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25, 1873. A special despatch to the Bulletin, received the evening from Fairchild's camp, the headquarters of the Modoc Peace Commissioners, says that Robert Whittle and his Indian wife returned from Captain Jack's camp on Monday night, ta being their second visit. They brought "Modoo Dave" with them. A band of Jack's men numbering forty-three warriors, all heavily armed and carrying needle guns, met them one mile from cartridges slung to their persons. They said they did not want to fight, but they could now fire ten shots where they fired one on the day of the last battle. They said to Whittle :- "We have not got mad. Your house is standing; so is Dorris'. Van

Brenan's, Fairchild's and Small's, because we are not mad yet." Bush.—On Tuesday, February 25, Mary, the beloved wife of Michael Bush, a native of the county Longford, Ireland, in the 58th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 81 South Fifth avenue, on Thursday, February 27, at two o'clock.

Longford papers please copy.

[For other Deaths see Ninth Page.]

Mark This :- The Cough That Might produce Tobercles on the Lungs to morrow can be cured to-day by HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR.

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in one minute. Angell's Turkish Baths, 61 Lexingtom venue.—Appetize and Invigorate before breakfast; Re, esh and vitalize before dinner; Soothe and Tranquilize fore retiring; best ventilation; highest temperature; est shampooing; no gratuities. Ladies day and svening entiemen every day and all night.

A.—Herring's Patent
CHAMPION SAPES.
251 and 252 Broadway, corner of Murray street. A .- Herald Branch Office, Brooklyn, open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. On Sunday from 3 to 9 P. M.

a Duty, I Declare to the World-That I had Catarrh in its worst form; It affected my eyes that I could not read, Noises in my head that I could seldom slee

Noises in my head that I could seldom sleen.

At times, termented with racking pains in my head, I was exceedingly nervous and melanchoty: I spent money with physicians to no probes.

Until I commenced using WOLCOTT'S ANNUALATOR. I used only six pint bottles, and am well, and my faculties as good as any man's. I was cured over four years ago.

Those who wish to see me can call at my place.

Ask for John Sweeny, 467 West Sixteenth stroet, city. I have this day given this certificate

To Dr. WOLCOTT, of 181 Chatham square. February 24, 1873. "Harsh, Wrinkled Skin Regains the beauty of youth by using Cod Liver Oil." HAZARD CASWELL'S COD LIVER OIL is the best. It is fresh

Obstacles to Marriage—Happy Relies FOR YOUNG MEN. Sent free in scaled letter envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia, Pa., an institution having a high reputation for honorable con-duct and professional skill.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes Cashed. Circulars sent. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., 19 Wall street. Post office box 4,685.

Royal Havana Lottery.—New Scheme now out. Orders filed, prizes cashed, information fur-nished. Highest rates paid for Spanish bills, &c., &c. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, New York. Royal Havana Lottery.—Circulars and information furnished. R. ORTEGA, No. 9 Wall street Post office box 1,846.

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